STATESMEN WHO GAINED FAME ON

THE CAMPAIGN PLATFORM. Mosene Conkline's Palastaking Presure tion for Addresses and His Lessons from Tom Corwin-Tom Marshall in Kentucky and William II, Seward in New York - The Lincoln-Douglas Debutes -Byron, Shakespeare, Macaulay, and

Milton as Alds in Stump Speaking. Chauncey M. Depew thinks that the greatest stump speaker this country ever produced was Abraham Lincoln: not that he was the most fascinating of orators, or had any impressive charms of rhetoric, but because he alone of all the men who have won the chief honor this nation has to bestow upon its citizens won it by reason of one stump speech and one series addresses to political multitudes. Ever since that campaign of fire and frenzy which resulted in the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency it has been deemed ential for that young man who aspires to hold political office, whose ambitions reach forward to the chief of such offices, that he should reveal power as a stump speaker.

Men have obtained great political power who have been practically speechless, but generally such persons are not seekers after office. The astounding and probably unprecedented career of ex-Senator Platt, who, after he had lost apparently all political influence and was spoken of even by his party associates either with pity or contempt, has become porhaps the most powerful of those who control party machinery in any State in the Union, shows that in order to be a master politician it is not necessary to be a master rhetorician. Mr. Platt made but one speech which attracted any attention, and that was a philippic against the Administration of Rutherford B. Haves. While ie has been regaining his power Mr. Platt has been almost silent. Thurlow Weed, though ha occasionally made very brief and informal comments before political gatherings, in all his long reign, in which he absolutely controlled the Whig party in New York State and for a time the Republican organization, never made a speech. Platt and Weed, however, were not office seekers for themselves. Had Mr. Platt desired an elective office he could not have played his polities so finely after he resigned from the Scuate as to get one. Indeed, it is said of him that he had a secret yearning to become Secretary of the Treasury under Harrison, an office entirely in the gift of one person whose election Mr. Pintt had made possible, and yet he could not get that.

But it is almost as true now as it was in the forties that the royal road to political preferment is over the stump, and there have been so many successes achieved by those who took this pathway that it may be interesting to recall the exploits of some of the greatest stump speakers, and the honors which came to them by reason of these gifts.

Mr. Blaine has frequently said that in the days of the Whig party the greatest of all stump speakers, as he was also one of the most brilliant of forensic orators, was Henry Clay. Mr. Clay did not owe his extraordinary success in a political career of more than fifty years to his gifts of oratory entirely, but without is wonderful capacity as a public speaker he would not have gained the honors which he did. When he was a poor lad in Virginia he discovered, by accident almost, that he could talk entertainingly to his neighbors and his friends upon political subjects; and afterward, when he went to Kentucky. it was his power as a stump speaker and the me of it which induced his neighbors to send him, while still a very young man, to Congress. Of course in his career in Congress he revealed extraordinary capacity, with which oratory had nothing to do, which ranks him as one of the three greatest statesmen of his period. In reading some histories of the times of Henry Clay will be found many an acvonderful orator swayed. If these accounts are correct, there has been none like him in

Daniel Webster was not considered a remarkable stump orator. In fact his speeches as a partisan and on the public stump were few compared with those of Mr. Clay, and they do not seem to have left any such impress as did those of the "Millboy of the Slashes." In the Senate he, of course, made one historic speech, which, as Mr. Depew recently said, taught this country that it was a nation; and his legal arguments, his patriotic addresses, like those delivered at Bunker Hill and in commemoration of Adams and Jefferson, have become household oratory; but the single campaign speech of his which is now remembered is the Fancuil Hall address in which he saked in that impressive, magnificent, overwhelming manner which he could assume: If the Whig party is to be disrupted, where am I to go?" Wendell Phillips, in speaking of this remark, said that if some little follow, some one of puny physique and saked that great throng this question, it would have replied: "Nobody cares whore, you go; that is your affair." But when Webster, drawing himself up to his full height, looking with his imperious manner and with his magnificent and lion-like expression of countenance forth upon that multitude, asked the question, it seemed when he said it as if the fate of the nation depended upon the answer. In his younger days Webster made a number of campaign addresses, and these first attracted attention to him; but he practically abandoned that sort of oratory after his fame was established, nor did he need to cultivate it. It was Roscoe Conkling's opinion that the most brilliant of all the stump orators ever heard by a political assembly in America was Tom Corwin. Mr. Corwin was already in the zenith of his fame when Conkling began to be known as a wonderful young orator from central New York. A report of one of Conkling's earny and that he had detected in a report of Mr. Corwin, and he at once opened a correspondence with Conkling, apologizing for doing so on the ground that there was a fraternity between those who addressed masses of men, and that he had detected in a report of Mr. Corwin, and he at once opened a correspondence was continued until Mr. Corwin's death, and when Conkling some of the arts of public speaking—some tricks of the stump as they are called. Upon one occasion these In the Senate he, of course, made one historic speech, which, as Mr. Depew recently said.

its confidence; how to play with it; how to act before it; how to simulate exmestaces and passion; how to compliment, and how to menace.

Corwin then told Conkling that he had relied for his vocabulary upon the three English poets. He read Milton constantly, and could not find words sufficient to describe his admiration for Milton's supech English and for the rivthm of his diction, as well as the solemnity of his thoughts. Corwin also read Shakespeare not with flippart glance but with studious zeal, believing that a man saturated with Shakespeare could easily maintain presumence when engaged in oratory before such masses as assemble on political occasions. Then, too, Corwin said he read Byron for his descriptive power, for the melody of his verse, and for his exquisite imagery. These, said he, are my ammunition, and it is my opinion that a man of average capacity, if he will become familiar with these authors and will practice public speaking, can conquer its mysteries and be esteemed among the ablest."

There is little doubt that Conkling for many years avalled himself of the hints he received from Mr. Corwin. He knew Milton, or the best partof Milton's compositions, almost by heart, and his singular facility in making use of apt quotations, which were not familiar and therefore had the charm of freshness, is due to his reading of this author. He also knew Byron by heart, and was extrawagantly fond of "Mazeppea," On one occasion Mr. Corwin. chatting with Conkling while they were travelling together from Washington to New York, asked him to quote a poem on doath, and Conkling reaponded with Mrs. Barbauld's line beginning: "How blest the rightous when he dies." Thereupon Mr. Corwin said: "The solemnest lines on death I have in my recollection are those from Bokeby," and he quotate the lines beginning: "And now my race of terror run mine be the eve of trople san." Mr. Corwin also gave to Conkling another bit of savice, which explains the singular elearness with which Conkling was able to speak. It was said of Con

bim that he could never be President because his coat-tails came too near the ground, and yet there never was a Democrat who came into New Eagland who seemed of such imposing stature as Duuglas did when he was in the of one of his stump addresses. He was of about the figure of Col. Fellows, but his cheeks were swarthy and sometimes flushed, and his eyes, at least during a speech, seemed as largo and as impressive as those of Daniel Webster. Notwithstanding Benton's assertion, it is the provided of the control of the provided had be not been overthrown on the stump by another stump speaker. That was his fellow townsmen for more than twenty years, and a curious similarity of career is found in the story of their early struggles. Each of them began his political career on the highest honors by that way. It was the stump which brought to Douglas the momination for that office by the Northern wing of Democrats. It was the stump which brought to Douglas the momination for that office by the Northern wing of Democrats. It was the stump which defeated Abraham Lincoln for the Senatoin 1858, and it was the stump which offeated Abraham Lincoln for the Senatoin 1858, and it was the stump which defeated Abraham Lincoln for the Senatoin 1858, and it was the stump wind defeated his rival Douglas had gone to Springfield. Ill., a young Vermont school teacher, who had learned the trade of cabinetmaking. Lincoln drifted into Springfield a year or two after Douglas settled there. As young men they were rivals for the hand of a young woman, and she seems to the seaton of the sea

such that it was not Coulting's elempene that impressed him as much as it was his worder interest to the country of the countr

In it those young men who purpose a political career may find some lessons. Mr. Conking may have been a born orator, but he was certainly a made orator. When he was some 16 years of age he attended school in this city, and was a student under Prof. Hawley. Hawley had heard O'Connell and some of the other English orators, and he gave young Conking instruction with illustrations taken from the methods of these masters. Conking lived with his brother. Col. Fred Conking, who recently died, and they used to practise speaking together. There was a text book written in the last century "On the Art of Speaking," and this young Conking mastered. He also devoted several hours a day to the reading of Macaulay and to the study of the English poets, committing many passages to memory. He used to say in after life that if he had any such command of English as Judge Thurman and Charles Francis Adams and Charles Norton Elliott asserted was his gift, he owed it entirely to his intercourse with these masters of the English tongue. Early in life ho began practising speaking while dressing. He would repeat poems, or extracts from Prof. Goodrich's work on British eloquence, being specially careful of his elocution and studying the effect of various intonations exactly as an actor would. He also practised gestures. This habit was kept up until he took up the practice of law in New York city. With such a training as this, Conking, when he was 20 years of age, he made a stump speech for the Whig party. His first important stump speech however, was made in 1852 for Gen. Scott. It has all of the Conkling carmarks, although it does not compare in power and wit with some of his later addresses. He was 20 years of age, he made a stump speech for the whigh party. His first important stump speech, however, was made in 1852 for Gen. Scott. It has all of the Conkling carmarks, although it does not compare in power as wit with some of his later addresses. He was 30 years of age, During his career in Congress Conkling maintained and ingressed hi

hands and arms, but his speeches brought him into prominence and in 1850 resulted in his going to Congress before he was 30 years of age.

During his career in Congress Conkling maintained and increased his reputation as a speaker only by the most arduous toil. He acquired after the utmost discipline the art of uttering his speeches so that while they were prepared and committed to memory they seemed to be the inspiration of the moment. His little tricks, designed to increase this impression, were masterpieces of acting. He had also by fatiguing drill so learned to control his voice that it became an impressive and beautiful instrument to aid him. He would sometimes work for hours that he might coin an epigram or udd to his vocabulary of sarcasm, and he rolled upon his recollections of the poets for aid in this regard.

In 1872 Conkling undoubtedly delivered his greatest campaign speech, and the reception which he then enjoyed must have been gratifying to his sense of pride, which was so prodominant. It lasted three hours, and yet not a person stirred except to give applause. His campaign speech in Brooklyn in 1874 was also an extraordinary effort, as were his speeches during the Garfield campaigns of 1880. All of these addresses were the outcome of most arduous, exhausting toil, for he did not win his honors easily, but received only such rewards as are paid to patient labor.

Conkling, however, could speak on the inspiration of the moment. His famous reply to Judge Thurman shows what his capacity was in that direction, but it always seemed to the writer that the most exquisite example of this capacity are not so familiar as the Thurman reply, and will therefore bear quoting. Mr. Whyte, in the course of his speech, had said:

"I am the only remaining Senator of that day in this Congress,"

Conkling arose, imperially majestic, and with a bow of exquisite elegance, the very refinement of high course five bear quoting. Mr. Whyte, in the course of his speech. Had said:

"I am the only remaining Senator of that day

representative or the pais memory of such a thing."

The man who had the capacity to utter this delightful bit of gentle satire without premeditation had, of course, the capacity to prepare and deliver stump speeches which were the marvel of his generation. Had some of Mr. Conkling a traits of character been so skilfully adjusted to his political subtition as wern his gifts as a stump speaker, his political and record not have been a support.

DENOUNCED BY THE POPE.

THE EVILS OF DUELLING IN GER-MANY AND AUSTRIA.

Frequency of Meetings Between Soldiers and Civilians - Insults of Officers to Women and to Volunteers in the Army Often the Causes-Leo XIII,'s Answer to the Appeal of His Bishops for Advice.

More serious duels are fought in Germany and Austria probably than in any other two countries of the civilized world. Both States have strict laws against duelling, but in both the statutes are allowed to remain dead letters so far as the military are concerned, and in cases of offending civilians are rarely enforced in their full severity.

The criminal code of Germany specifics im-

prisonment in a fortress for principals, the length of the sentence to be regulated according to the seriousness of the results of the meeting. Bearers of challenges, seconds, doctors, and witnesses are liable to similar penalties. Lighter nunishments are provided for participants in officers' duels, and right here is the legal source of the impunity with which German men are constantly cutting and shooting each other on the field of honor. Every German officer knows that he gains prestige by fighting duels, and that even the pretence of legal discouragement of the pracice of duelling among officers can cause him few inconveniences. If he is a man of courage, therefore, he allows little effort to be made for a peaceful adjustment of diffi-culties with a comrade. A duel with a civilian is rarely shunned by him.

Most duels in Germany, excepting students'

meetings on the Mensur, are between officers and civilians. Proof of this may be seen in the windows of any continental German bookstore with their numerous pamphlets on "Relations of Military to Civilians," "How Should store with their numerous pamphlets on "Relations of Military to Civilians," "How Should the Intercourse of Students and Officers be Reformed?" and "Duels, and the Obligations of the Civilian and the Soldier." All these pamphlets are written by civilians who remonstrate with the officers for provoking peaceable men and insulting their wives, and deprecate the fact that all German citizens are not equally amenable to the law against duelling. The provocation to duels between the lawyers or tradesmen of Berlin or Frankfort and the officers of the local garrison usually concerns women. A German officer is a terrible lady-killer in his own opinion, and at the concert or theatre, Unter den Linden or in the Palmengarten, he never neglects an opportunity to crush a heart. Moreover he believes in taking a heart only by storm. Sapping and mining he leaves for the less tried and daring. His methods, consequently, rarely fall to arouse had temper on the part of his rivals in plain, ill-fitting clothes. Just how this state of affairs is constantly developing was illustrated some time ago in Berlin. A beautiful American girl walked down the Friedrichstrasse one afternoon with a German lawyer, who was a friend of the family with whom she boarded. She looked at a jeweller's window while the lawyer stopped in a shop across the street for a minute. A Lieutenant stepped up to her, touched his cap, and said:

"Pardon me, Miss —, select whatever you wish from that window and you shall have it."

The American girl began to cry, and the lawyer hurried back to her side. The Lieutenant.

"What do you mean by such shamelessness," shouted the lawyer.

"You are an unmannerly cur," answered the Lieutenant.

Cards were exchanged, a duel with pistols was fought, and the lawyer was wounded in

Lieutenant.

Cards were exchanged, a duel with pistols was fought, and the lawyer was wounded in the leg. He passed eighteen months in a fortress after he got well and the officer was condemned to a similar fate, but, as was generally expected, was released at the end of the ninth week.

correspond with this position resents any participates, and any plan is persistently mixed and test and the participated and test participated and examples as participated and examples as persistently mixed and examples are prequent. A provocation peculiar to men of the students' birth and breeding is given by their experience in the army. Young Lieutenauts get genuine pleasure from abusing men who were, or are, or are to be, students. To curse them in their first drills, to shake their pride with a whole skyful of "Donnerwetters," to revile them as blockheads, pigheads, and sheepsheads, and to drive all this in with an occasional cuff or kick or twenk of the ear are recreations which an officer of 21 or 22 years seldom neglects to enjoy. Educated young men of good social standing do not forget these things, even in Germany, and they take often their first opportunities after leaving the army to fight itout with their former superiors. Only last year a Berlin student, who had just concluded his one year as volunteer, challenged a Lieutenaut who had called him a cur, and slapped his face on the paradaground. The duel was fought, and the student thrust his sword through his antagonist's left shoulder. The student got his long sentence and has served it, and the Lieutenaut got his long sentence and did not serve it; but the congratulations that the victor received from his university comrades and the radical dailies were numerous enough to compensate him for all the discomforts of his life in a fortress. The causes of friction between soldier and civilian are substantially in the Austro-Hungarian empire as in Germany. In Austria hardly a week passes without the publication in the Vienna Freie Presse and Tagebiat of two or three mysterious paragraphs, giving meagre details of a meeting between Bert X. and Lieut. T. and provincial dailies contain even more of these announcements. These affairs, however, get into the courts even less frequently than in Germany. In Austria hardly a week passes without the publication

expedient and useful, since the abuse of ducting is nourished and encouraged by forgeturness of Christian doctrine, to recall this doctrine to memory.

"Divine law forbids not only that proclaimed by the light of natural reason, but also that proclaimed in the inspired Scriptures—that anybody, save when public interest is at stake, kill or wound a man except in self-defence and in case of absolute necessity. But those who challenge for private ends or accept a challenge concentrate their minus and strength upon robbling their antagonists of life or at least wounding them. Moreover, both divine laws forbid that any man should rashly expose his life to apparent and imminent danger when neither duty nor humanity calls, yet just such billing foolishness and carelessness of life constitute the essence of duelling. Therefore everybody must perceive that avery participant in a duel is twice guilty—of criminal murder as well as of exposure of his ewn life. Finally, there is hardly a curse which is more antagonistic to the training of evil life, which slakes more thoroughly the just order of society, than that by which it is left to the porsonal caprice of the citizen to protect with his own hand his rights or what he considers his hope."

der whose shield the public peace and public order are preserved, always comtated duelling most strongly, and executed on those guilty of it her heaviest penalties. The declarations of our predecessor, Alexander III. which have been incorporated in the books of the canonical law, denounce and condemn these conflicts arising from private affairs. The Tridentine Council directed itself against all entering into such combats, or in any way participating in them, with specially severe penalties, inasmuch as it put the brand of disgraces upon them and held as unworthy of Church burial those excluded from the Church's bosom after they had fallen in single combat. The Tridentine resolutions were expanded by our predecessor, Benedict XIV., in the declaration of Nov. 10, 1752, which begins with "detestabilem." In recent times Plus IX., in an apostolic letter beginning with "Apostolice sedis," said explicitly that the penalties of the Church not only would be visited on those fighting duels, but also upon the seconds and upon all persons witnessing the duels or cognizant of them.

"The wisdom of these laws becomes clearer the more trivial the reasons given in defence or excuse of the custom of duelling. Only a crazy man is deceived by the claim that these combats are calculated to obliterate insults of a man's honor. When an insulted man is insulted sends a challenge, and is victorious at the meeting, the judgment of all rational persons must be that he has merely shown the superiority of his physique and skill, but by no means his higher sense of honor. If he fall, who would not consider this sort of protection of honor entirely foolish and purposeless? Of course, we realize that only a few, and they confused by mental error, commit this offence. It is done mostly from desire for revenge, which drives proud and passionate men to seek satisfaction. If such men would only resolve to curb their passions and to subject themselves to God, who commands men to live as brothers, who forbids deeds of violence, who condemns the p

ily give up the barbarous custom of duelling. * *

"The shamefulness of the duel is so well known that the civil lawmakers of this time have considered it necessary to set limits to it by the establishing of penalties for it. Just there, however, is the most contradictory and the worst feature of the matter—that the written law is almost nullified by the facts, and not infrequently with the knowledge and connivance of those whose business it is to punish the guilty and see that the law is obeyed. Thus it happens that everywhere men proceed to single combat in utter contempt of the law's majesty.

Thus it happens that everywhere men proceed to single combat in utter contempt of the law's majesty.

"It is utterly feelish and unworthy of a rational man to contend that civilians should abstain from this sort of combat, but soldiers should be permitted to flight, as military bravery is thus encouraged. In the first place, honor and shame are essentially different, and cannot be transformed into their opposites by any arrangement based on the different positions of persons in society. Moreover, such an exception for soldiers must be made, if at all, for some public good, which, however, can never be so great as to silence the voice of natural and divine right. But supposing there is no utility in question? Then the motive of military courage would have as its goal the greater safety of the country against enemies. Can this end be more ensity attained through a custom that in case of trouble among soldiers, to which cause is often given, one of the two defenders of the State shall be killed?

In closing this communication the Pope exhorts the Bishops and Archbishops to take care that these principles are inculcated in the hearts of all young Catholic men in Germany and Austro-Hungary.

Although this communication from the Pope has been received with full approbation among Roman Catholic civilians of the two cupires, it is doubtful that it will have any effect in the armies so long as an officer who is thought too slow in taking up supposed insults or too willing to allow the settlement of a dispute on the penceful side of the field of honor is likely to be summarily cashiered and disgraced for life.

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETES,

A Review of the Strength of the Various Pootball Teams.

The article in last Sunday's SUN commenting on the custom of preparatory schools of contemned to a similar fate, but, as was generally expected, was released at the end of the ninth week.

In gardens and concert halls officers strut through the atsles or paths to ogle every pretty woman present, to take sears near any woman who seems to them likely to yield attention soon to their fascinations, and then to swing off a glass to hor health in full view to swing off a glass to hor health in full selecting instructors to play on the nines

MEN'S SHOES THIS FALL.

The Blucker, With Plecadilly Toe, is the Proper Thing. The fashionable shoe for this fall and winter

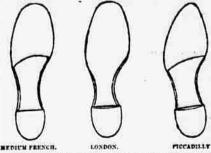
is the Bincher, with Piccadilly too. This is the thing for both men and women. It is made up in a great variety of styles appropriate to a corresponding variety of circumstances. Of ourse there are many widths made, and all even the widest, may be said to be fashion-



PICCAPILLY BLUCARES. toes even than those in vogue in the spring are regarded as the most stylish, and are by all odds the most popular

with this season's buyers.

The different shapes of the soles of men's shoes to be found in the shops this fall are pictured in the accompanying diagram. Many of the Piccadilly toes are even sharper than the style here shown, and the sharpest are generally regarded as the most fashionable. The London toe is very popular among those who value comfort more highly than fashion, and it must be conceded that it makes up far more gracefully than the pointed style. The shape designated in the cut as "medium French" is likely to prove the petof the ultra-fashionables, who, when their favorite styles become generally popular, are apt to make a sudden and unexpected move in a very different direction. The Piccadilly was the ultra-fashionable shoe in the spring. Now, when everybody else is buying it, the more comfortable medium French is winning favor among the se people, so say the fashionable shoemakers. gracefully than the pointed style. The shape



Whatever the style of toe, however, the Bibeher is everywhere fashionable for uppers. It is an eminently sensible fashion, as this style is particularly easy and yields to the movements of the foot. The Bitcher is always tipped, as, indeed, all walking shoes are this fall and winter. Only half dress and dress shoes are plain.

fall and winter. Only half dress and dress shoes are plain.

If you are in search of a stylish street shoe your dealer will first of all show you an all statent leather Blücher with medium thick soles and Piccadilly toes. It is a showy shoe, cut high and of shining black to the very top, the will tell you that this is the "properthing," particularly for afternoons. He will point out of his Broadway window and show you dozens of well-dressed men wearing this style. He will also show you the same shoe with a cerk sole, but will tell you that this, though warmer, is little worn.

If you do not want patent leathers your dealer will next show you an all-calf Blücher with the Piccadilly toe. This you will find an eminently sensible as well as a stylish shoe, it is also to be had with London and French toes.

In other respects men's shoes remain un-

FISHING FOR RED SNAPPERS.

The Mexican Government Gives Permission

to Enter Two of Its Inlets. The negotiations for the privileges of catch-It is proposed to send four smacks to be a goner. It is proposed to send four smacks to the inlets after Nov. I, the beginning of the senson there, and run a steamboat from and to Galveston every four days.

thin a try in socialities are that the matter which Illing and the sociality forward will be hose long to the social to the count of the new defined. Intersection is a normal probability to the New York U. New York W. New York U. New York W. New York W. New York U. New York U. New York W. New

IT AIN'T HON'RUBBLE LIKE

THE OTIVER FELLOWS COVER HIS SNIPES, AND SWEDDY IS ANGRY.

The Effect of Ancient Example Upon New York Bill Posters - Duels with Brush and Paste-The Trophics of the Victors. An ancient manuscript, little known among

our modern schol'ars, tells how, after the de struction of Pompeli, a gang of bill posters from Naples appeared on the scene and within ten hours had cove red the lava and the rocks with notices of the farewell tour of a famous Greeian tragedian. Don't look into your library for this interesting manuscript. You won't find it. A New York bill poster has the original one of his men having found it in an ash barrel. and he rarely shows it to any one. But what good does the manuscript do him? you will ask. Ah, that's where the story comes in.

The bill posting trade in this city at the present day is in a pretty bad way. Never before was the standard of competency of bill posters raised so high. Not only must the bill



poster know how to mix paste, spread it on

osters, and place the posters in position with mathematical accuracy, but he must have an eye like an eagle, the strength of a trained athlete, the alertness and agility of a practised fencer, and the reckless carelessness of an east side tough. And it is to stimulate all these qualities in his men that their employer reads to them from time to time fragments of his ancient manuscript, which tells of the thrilling deeds of the Neapolitan bill posters.

this ancient manuscript, which tells of the thrilling deeds of the Neapolitan bill posters. Now you will probably want to know why it is that a bill poster to-day must be almos as accomplished as a college graduate. Let Sweddy tell the story.

Sweddy works for the owner of this manuscript, and although that is not his name his friends call him so, and it will do as well as any other. Sweddy is over six feet high, and is bones from head to foot. He wears top boots and overalls and a slouch hat which gives to his angular figure a desperate appearance. But, as one of Sweddy's companions said: "If ye tink ee's weak, ye'd orter see in list." Now this thing's got'r be did hon rubble like," said Sweddy, "ne'l want ye to give us all a square show. We got the bill boards 'nd the fences, 'nd all them places where we put up posters regilar like, don'tchye see? The other fellers don't monkey 'round there—not en yer life—but ye see the ash barrels, 'nd the trucks, 'nd stones, 'nd dead horses, 'nd that kinder thing's free for all, 'nd the last man t' get there's got the show. We do a regilar business, we do, 'nd some o' these museums though they couldn't, but that ain't the point, see? Them cross-roads companies that think see? Them cross-roads companies that think



they're actors—but I c'n act a blank sight better m'self—they come here 'nd see the way these museums run things 'nd then they think it's the proper caper to put up y'r own posters. They're used t' that sort o' thing out in Osh-They're used t' that sort o' thing out in osar-They're used t' that sort o' thing out in osar-kosh 'r Kalamazoo, 'r some nay town where they come from, 'nd the first thing they do w'en they get here is t' start out 'nd try it. "We wouldn't mind it, y'see, if it wuz first "We wouldn't mind it, y'see, if it wuz first on flestserved. That's hon rubble like, 'nd on flestserved. That's hon rubble like, 'nd

we'en they get here is t' start out 'nd try it.

"We wouldn't mind it, y'see, if it wuz first come first served. That's hen'rubble like, 'nd we c'd hustle's well's the next one. But w'en the fellers that's doin' the work for these cross-roads 'nd museums 'nd fresh managers lavs sneakin' around 'nd waits for us to put up our snipes 'nd stands, 'nd then w'en we're genecome out'ndcover our paper, that's low, that's blank low. Snipes? Oh, that's wot we call our little posters that goes on ash barrels.

"Of course the law gives 'm a perfec' right to do it, but it ain't a square deal. But wot do we do?" Sweddy grinned and turned to his paste partner, who was listening to this menoslogue. "Hey, Ed! Wot do we do?" Sweddy grinned and said. "Tell de gent about Grease, dontcher remember — Sat'r'dy night?"

"Well, I'll tell ye, Ed., 's said Sweddy, thoughtfully, 'Grease ain't half bad. He used t' work with me on the up-town route ind! serter got t' like 'm, but I'll be blanked if I stand anything like that. Y see, sir, me n' I'd wiz out late that night 'nd it wuz near 11 o'clock. We jest 'd got a show on n ash bar'l on Breadway, up near Fortieth street, wizn' it, Ed? Thirty-eighth? Yes, I guess you're right. Well, sir, we'd hardly finished puttin' up th' snipes ind turned our back wen Grease nd another feller come along. They didn't see us, but jest ze cool'z ye please, they began t' cover our paper. I looked 't Ed! 'n' Ed looked 't me. Did we say anything? Not much. I took m' brush 'nd put it in the bucket till th' paste wuz jest a drippin' off. 'n' Ed docked t me. Did we say anything? Not much. I took m' brush 'nd put it in the bucket till th' paste wuz jest a drippin' off. 'n' Ed docked t me. Did we say anything? Not much. I took m' brush 'nd put it in the bucket till the paste wuz u's at a drippin' off. 'n' Ed docked t me. Did we say anything? Not much. I took m' brush 'nd put it in the bucket till the paste wuz u's a drippin' off. 'n' Ed docked t me. Did we say anything to the say 's if that feller wuz u' ash barrel,

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an unequal fight.

own backet over his head, Oh, you'd a died laughin if ye'd seen in runnin' down the street with the paste a pourin' down his clothes. We couldn't ketch the other feller, ind the last we saw 's him he wuz 'round the cerner with the red singe on his back.

"We'n we lick the other fellers we keep their brushes ind buckets. That's hon rubble like, you know, because we'd oughter get something fer lickin' em. Sometimes they stand and show light, 'nd then it's a duel, het ind heavy Usee who's goin' i' get licked. We don't do any other mean things, howsemever, wet the other fellers de. They get in with the congress of the best of us. They set in with the congress of the best of us. They was it will be completed in the control of the licky. They set in which the congress of the best of us. They set it will be the state of the considering. "But wen y' take all things considering." Sweddy went on. "we got the best of the fall by long odds. There's sixty of us 'nd there ain't more in thirty o' the other fellers. That is two twun. Not then up town we go around in wagons 'nd get the bulge on 'em there. Wen we catches 'em on a ladder we lamm 'em ind put snipes on 'em. We wentled i had worked open. But they have around in had warden open more, and then take come out indower it.

So, van see, the messent manuscript has had the effect of inculeating valor and stratestry toon New York bill posters. Some day The strates of the stratestry toon New York bill posters. Some day The stratestry toon New York bill posters. Some day The stratestry was publish a translation of this interestry.